

Business Notices.

1858. FALL AND WINTER. 1858.

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Unsurpassed in manufacture.
In style the most approved.
And uniformity in prices.ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What-
ever is intended for publication must be accompanied by the
name and address of the writer, and must be sent to the
editor, and a guarantee for its good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be
addressed to HOGAN, GREENE & CO.Yesterday Dr. Walser, the assistant of
the Marine Hospital, and Dr. Thompson the Health
Officer, were examined as witnesses in the case of
Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson, who are
charged with arson in setting fire to the Quarantine
buildings.The Pro-Slavery Democratic Convention at
Syracuse yesterday nominated the following State
Ticket:Governor.....AMASA J. PARKER, Albany.
Lieutenant Governor.....JOHN J. TAYLOR, Troy.
Chief Justice.....SHERBURN B. PIPER, Niagara.
Police Judge.....EDWARD L. DONNELLY, New-York.This is a very fair ticket. Judge Parker ran for
the same office two years ago, and was only beaten
65,426 votes by Gov. King. We must try to do
better this time. He is a thorough, solid, of fair
abilities and reputation. John J. Taylor was a
member of the XXXIst Congress, one of the nine
from this State (and the only one west of Schene-
ctady) who voted for the Nebraska bill. He sunk
like a stone thereupon, and has not since risen to
the surface till now. As Robert Campbell, his
Republican competitor, abandoned the Democratic
party because of that same bill, the race between
them will be significant and interesting. We shall
be disappointed if Mr. Campbell does not run
ahead of Mr. Taylor behind their respective
tickets.Mr. Piper is an old politician, has been an
Elector of President and an unsuccessful candidate
for Congress. We believe he never ventured to
suspect that anything proposed, uttered or done in
the name of the Democratic party was, could or
might be wrong, even if he had the temerity to
think on the subject at all. He is commended as
an honest man; but there is no point in which
he is preferable to Judge Gardner, his Republican
rival.Mr. Donnelly is a native of this city, of Irish
parentage, well educated and capable, who for-
merly (we understand) kept a grogshop, but has
since risen to the state and dignity of a wholesale
liquor dealer. He is a member of the Tammany
Society, and was a Wood man when Wood was in
power.—The three tickets (four if you count the Gerrit
Smith) are now fairly in the field, and the contest
is fairly opened. Our adversaries would seem,
from the tenor of their more violent journals, to
prefer personal attacks to a contest for principles,
and are flooding their sheets with defamation of
Mr. Morgan. If there is anything to be made by
that sort of warfare, we make them welcome to the
whole of it. Messrs. Parker, Burrows and Gerrit
Smith we have ever treated, and shall continue to
treat, as fair men and good citizens; though there
is no point of personal character in which either
of them is superior to Mr. Morgan. If their friends
think they can make capital by the course they are
pursuing, let them fire away!The reception of the Soft delegation from Kings
County at Syracuse yesterday was a naked abuse
of power. Nobody could have imagined that it
was the fair thing. Kings County is notoriously,
preeminently Hard, and was never anything else.
On the direct Hard and Soft issue in 1853, it gave
for Secretary of State, Clinton (Hard), 7,404 votes;
Verplanck (Soft), 1,291; and this is just about the
usual proportion between the two factions. Every-
body acquainted with such matters knows that
Brooklyn is Hard, and that the Hard leader, Judge
Vanderbilt, is the Chairman of the regular Demo-
cratic Committee. But Cagney & Co. had prom-
ised to put the knife to Wood, and found themselves
obliged to make a clean job of it. If they had
only made it a rule that no Hard should sit at a
Delegate at all, they would have shortened their
labors and shown more consistency.We understand that an effort is now being made
to remove Mr. Schell, the Collector of this Port.
Among others spoken of as likely to succeed him
are Messrs. Arthur Leary, Ex-Mayor Mickle,
Charles A. Clinton, Stephen P. Russell and Wilson
G. Hunt. The recent defeat of Schell, Wood and
Mather at Syracuse has greatly revived the hopes
of those in the Democratic ranks who desire Mr.
Schell's translation to private life.The steamship Persia arrived last evening with
European advices to the 4th inst. The banquet
by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Engineer Bright
of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was a brilliant
affair. The Lord Lieutenant declined to come,
in consequence, it was said, of the presence of
Cardinal Wiseman, who was enthusiastically re-
ceived. Parliament has been prorogued from Oct.
19 to Nov. 18. The new Council which supersedes
the East India Company in the Government of
India held its first meeting on the 3d inst. A
meeting to advance the Suez Canal project, the
capital required having been nearly all subscribed,
is to be held at Paris in November. An attempt
to persuade Hanover to accept an indemnification for
the Stade Dues having failed, Great Britain had
given notice of her intention to pay them no
longer. The National Bank of Austria is to re-
sume cash payments on Nov. 1. The organ of
Mazzini, *Italia del Popolo*, published in Genoa,
and ceased to appear. Its editors being obliged to spend
so much time in jail that they were unable to at-
tend to their duties. The 200,000 serfs belonging
to the Imperial domain had been emancipated by
the Emperor of Russia. A terrible explosion had
taken place at Astrakhan. Half the town, half
the inhabitants, and a large part of the shipping, were
destroyed. We have a full synopsis of the Ameri-
can treaty with China, of which the general fea-
tures are as heretofore reported. Reports con-
tinue to come from the East of conspiracies by the
Muslims against the Christians. The Russian
Consul had been obliged to leave Damascus.Consols closed at 96½ to 96¼. The Cotton mar-
ket was dull and slightly easier.The Republicans of Kings County held their
Primary Meetings last evening; those of this City
will hold theirs on Wednesday evening next; and
we entreat the great body of our Republican
voters to attend these meetings and exercise their
rights. If a preliminary enrollment is (very prop-
erly) required, attend to it at once, do not lay the
blame of your own indolence and heedlessness on
others should you find yourself debarred from vot-
ing by your own neglect.

Every year, we have more or less complaints of

the prevalence of rowdiness or ballot-stuffing at
these meetings—complaints which we presume are
founded in truth; but the hired rowdies and their
employers would be of no account if the great mass
of the voters would attend to their own business.
This, however, they will not do, but leave to one
tenth or one twentieth of the Electors the virtual
selection of the candidates for whom all are to
vote. Of course, the office-holders, aspirants and
enterprising gentlemen who have agreed, for a *quid
pro quo*, to return a delegation from the Ward to
support somebody's claim for a fat berth, have the
thing pretty much to themselves, and the few pa-
triotic, unselfish citizens who attend the primaries
simply as a matter of duty, are hustled and over-
ridden to their deep disgust, when the fault is not
more in the bullying handful present than in the
slightful hundreds who stay away. It is the indol-
ence of these which renders those a power and a
nuisance.We do not know that things will be better this
year than usual, but we do hope they may; and, in
order that they may be, we give respectful but de-
cided notice to usual managers of primaries that a
Republican City ticket made up of Speculators in
politics, ex-gamblers, sporting men, &c., will not
answer, and that all the capital invested in getting
it nominated will be so much good money squan-
dered. Better go at once over to the race-course,
and invest it on the little joker. A People's Union
Ticket, composed of moral, substantial, upright
citizens, who are generally known to get their
living by honest industry, to be no chronic office-
seekers, and to have been made candidates through
no solicitation or party-pulling on their own part,
can be elected this Fall by a majority of thousands;
a clean Republican ticket composed of such men
will stand a fair chance, in view of the probable
disruption of the Sham Democracy; but a ticket
made up of men who make politics a trade, diver-
sified by rumselling or some fancy employment of the
sort, and who have packed delegations to help each
other to nominations, will not run at all—it will
hardly kick. We make these remarks in season to
avoid an unpleasant necessity sometimes forced
upon us; it will not be our fault should we be com-
pelled to speak again.We are a little uneasy in our minds for the fair
Athenians who dwell on what remains of the three-
fold Mount, that has not been removed and cast
into the sea. We are concerned lest the presence
of that too-rapturous captive Capt. Townsend,
the unfortunate mariner whose enterprise Lieut.
Maffit so ill-naturedly disturbed, may not be too
much for their peace of mind. Pirates were al-
ways interesting characters in books, whatever
they might be on quarter-decks; and since Slave-
trading has been erected into piracy, we do not
see why the romantic interest attached to the old
Friends of the Sea should not be transferred to
the newer adventurers in the only line left open to
the fiery spirits of a calm world. We are appre-
hensive lest Capt. Townsend may put forth his too-
great skill in captivation, or Slave-making, on the
coasts of Massachusetts Bay as well as of Guinea,
if the half be true that the Boston papers tell us
of the charms of his person and his presence. We
trust that the fair enthusiasts will remember that
this fascinating prisoner is but a kind of *brevet*
pirate after all, and not yield to the illusions of a too
facile imagination, which would picture him as a
Conrad or a Cleveland.The Boston Post simply says that Capt. Townsend
"is a good-looking and gentlemanly appearing
"young man;" but *The Courier* warms up to an
unusual degree of descriptive eloquence in its ac-
count of his looks and demeanor. "Capt. Town-
send bears himself well in the position in which
"he finds himself placed." The noble Captain
has evidently that greatness of soul which is equal
to all the accidents of life and the caprices of for-
tune. "He has a fine intelligent countenance,
"and a gentlemanly carriage. He has brown hair,
"and flowing whiskers of a lighter shade, and in
"personal appearance is well put up every way."
It is no wonder that it adds, in view of these at-
tributes, that "he has good external points for a
"hero of some new romance of the sea, without
"imposing too severe a task on the imagina-
"tion of the writer." We agree, for once, with
The Courier, and would recommend the Captain as
the hero of his first novel of the New World, to Mr.
G. P. R. James, whose success in this career we
vaticinated the other day. He is obviously a
"marvelous proper young man," and by no means
one of those ill-looking ruffians who carry their
title to the gallows in their very faces. It would
be the height of ill-breeding to hang up so charming
a person, such a model of good looks and discreet
behavior, merely for the slight error he made to
unite the benefits of Foreign Missions with the
conveniences of Domestic ones, by conveying the
objects of the benevolence of the former within the
sphere of the operations of the latter.And we do not think that he is in any violent danger
of a cervical fracture this time. A "sea-attorney"
like him will find no difficulty in finding plenty of
land ones to help him out of his trouble. We can
see, in our mind's eye, Mr. Choate himself, shaking
his "horrid hair," like a comet, over the case,
and perplexing not monarchs but District Attor-
neys—"with fear of change"—the greatest fear
that can befall them. And what with the perplex-
ity of the District Attorney and the example set to
Judge Clifford by his predecessor for the purgation
of jury-boxes, it will be strange if a way of escape
be not opened wide enough for the gallant captain
and his whole crew to sail through, with topgall-
ants set and all sails spread. If things should
come to the worst, and a Boston Jury should be
found capable of convicting so engaging and attrac-
tive a culprit, we cannot but think that there will
be balm found for his wounded spirit in the Gilead
of the Supreme Court-room at Washington. Surely,
it is not to be believed that a tribunal which has
discovered that the Missouri Compromise was un-
constitutional would be left in such a judicial
blindness as not to see that the laws against the
slave trade are so too. And, in the last resort,
the quality of Executive mercy need not be strained
in the least to extend to such a case as this, but
would drop as naturally as the gentle dew from
heaven on the brown locks of this injured seafarer.All this, on supposition that he will be brought
to trial at all. *The Post* shakes a warning finger
at Commissioner Loring—not the Commissioner
Loring, we believe, whose accurate knowledge of
the intent of the Fugitive Slave law and his
intrepid execution of it have elevated him to the
bench of Claims at Washington—before whom
our amiable friend has been brought for his
preliminary examination. It suggests a very
pretty point of law as to the jurisdiction, and
threatens the Commissioner with serious possi-
bilities, if he should happen to make a mistake
in the premises. It reminds all concerned that,
by the law of Congress providing for the trial of
offenders apprehended upon the high seas, orelsewhere out of the limits of any State or district,
such shall be tried in the district into which they
are first brought. Now, it seems that the prisoner
was first brought within the benign influences of
our free institutions at Key West, and that he
afterward was further refreshed by touching on
the sacred shore of Charleston; so that it is a point
which will be well mooted whether anybody has
any business with him in Boston, where he was
brought in the third instance.The *Post* tells the Commissioner, through its pre-
lections to its readers, that he has to decide this
question, and that he is responsible for the decision
to which he comes; and this not in the usual way
in which magistrates are responsible for their do-
ings, to public opinion, or to censure or removal in
a regular manner, if culpable, but by an action for
damages, to be recovered by the prisoner, if his
decision should be overruled! "We say responsi-
"ble," it goes on, "for, without being lawyers,
"we take it, that if he imprisons Capt. Town-
"send unlawfully, he is liable to prosecution at law
"therefore. The question of jurisdiction is indeed
"an important one to the prisoner, and also to
"the Commissioner." The journalists of *The
Post* need not have told the world that they are no
lawyers, as that fact would be sufficiently patent to
all acquainted with the very rudiments of legal
science, from what they here say. It is certainly
passing strange that veteran writers, who have had
their eye-teeth out for a good many years—and
pretty sharp-cut and sharp-set, too—should not
know that it is a fundamental principle of jurispru-
dence that no one is permitted to be ignorant of the
law, or to make a mistake in it, except judges and
magistrates. So we have no fears for Commissioner
Loring, let him decide the question as he may; and
we rather think he will feel no apprehension of the
prosecution at law thus held over his head. We
should like to be present when the Jury, if not a
very picked one, indeed, came in at the end of that
trial. But this hint of *The Post* is not without a
certain shade of meaning, from the fact that it is
reckoned the eldest son of our crowned Democracy
in New-England, on whose right hand she
leans in peace, and through whose organ she
may be supposed to breathe her wishes,
which are not slow to grow into commands. Or,
to speak less loftily, when a paper like *The Post*
gives a sympathetic sneeze like this at Boston, it
will go near to be thought that somebody is taking
snuff significantly in Washington.We have no sympathy, and never can have, with
Mr. Fernando Wood nor any of his belongings.
We regard him as a bad, dangerous man, who has
done very much to demoralize and debase the po-
litical atmosphere of our City. Since Aaron Burr,
no man has done more in that line. In the long
struggle between him and his enemies entrenched
in Tammany Hall, our partialities have notoriously
been against him throughout. And now, if they
prove to have effectually sneezed him at Syra-
cuse, we shall be glad of it, whatever the political
consequences.At the same time, it is but simple justice to state
the notorious truth that he and his associates had
no fair play shown them in the Democratic State
Convention. They were marked for slaughter
from the outset. It was perfectly understood at
a week ago that they were to be put down or put
at all events—that the Soft managers here had
pledged their confederates of the interior to this
course, and that, from the moment a Soft ma-
jority in the Convention was assured, their doom
was sealed. We do not know which faction is the
stronger and do not decide which was in the
right. We only state what every intelligent po-
litical man in this City well knows, when we say that
no evidence of regularity or of overwhelming strength
on the part of his faction would have saved them.
Though every voter who supported him last De-
cember had backed him now, he would have gone
overboard all the same. Messrs. Eliph F. Burd,
Isaac V. Fowler, Emanuel B. Hart & Co., who
have got possession of the Tammany machine, and
are running it at full speed, had made it an impera-
tive condition with their allies that Wood and his
delegation should be put down, and down they are.Democracy in our City amounts in practice pre-
cisely to this: Some two or three hundred per-
sons, forming a majority of the secret "Tammany
Society or Columbian Order"—many of them
office-holders or chronic seekers, and some of them
not even professedly members of the Democratic
party—decide authoritatively what is or shall be
Democracy, and the great mass of the rank and
file swallow blindly whatever is thus pre-
scribed. In this secret, self-perpetuating, close
corporation, resides practically the power of decid-
ing for when and for what principles or measures
some tens of thousands of votes shall be cast. This
desperately rotten borough may be governed well
or ill under this regime, but it is no more truly
Democratic than was Rome under the Cæsars or is
Russia under the Czar Alexander.Our telegraphic correspondent at Washington
informed us yesterday that the State Department
"views in a proper light the high-handed conduct
"of the English and French Ministers accredited
"to Venezuela"—referring, doubtless, to their in-
terference for the protection of the Monagas family,
on the ground of their having originally sought
asylum at the residences of those Ministers. There
is, indeed, much to be said, as well against as in
favor of the practice which has grown up on the
part of the diplomatic representatives of foreign
States in the Spanish American countries of con-
verting their houses into places of refuge for
unlucky politicians, exposed by sudden revolutions
to the vengeance of their political and personal
enemies. That this is an interference in favor
of humanity, and one, in the sudden and
violent revolutions to which those countries
are exposed, not without its value to men of all
parties, tending, as it does, to substitute exile for
more sanguinary retribution, cannot be denied.
The great objection—indeed, almost the sole ob-
jection to it—would seem to be that it is an inter-
ference with the authority of the Governments of
those countries for the time being. But, however
serious this objection, it would not seem to be one
which our Government can urge with a very good
grace, unless, indeed, the Monroe doctrine is to be
so extended as to give to us the sole right, in ex-
clusion of European nations, of interfering in the
internal concerns and domestic affairs of
our neighbors. Our Minister to Mex-
ico, Mr. Forsyth, is now, or was at the
last advices, notwithstanding he has been for some
time past in a state of suspended diplomatic anim-
ation, pushing this very right of asylum to a point
quite beyond that to which it was carried in the
Monagas case by the French and English Ministers.
In that case those Ministers only claimed the privi-
lege of affording asylum to those who, pending a
revolution, and at a moment when all Government
was suspended, had sought refuge in their houses.According to the last accounts from Mexico the
house of Mr. Forsyth is a place of refuge for sev-
eral Mexican capitalists, not foreigners, but natives,
whose arrest has been ordered by the Government
on account of their refusal to pay up a recent
property tax or forced loan levied upon them by
the constituted authorities. This is evidently a
much stronger case of interference than the pro-
tection extended to the Monagas family, since it
affects the ordinary Administration of Government
and cripples it in that most essential power of
levying taxes and providing itself with revenue
without which no Government can go on.It must be admitted that the rescue of the
Monagas family from the trial and punish-
ment which the popular voice of Venezuela in-
voked against them, was an interference with the
sovereignty of the people of Venezuela, such as we,
if the case were ours, might be very reluctant to
submit to. Yet it would be a somewhat awkward
thing in us to raise a clamor against the conduct
of France and England in that particular, at the
very moment that our newspapers from one end of
the country to the other, are urging a direct in-
terference in the affairs of Mexico—an interfer-
ence not merely to the extent of giving temporary
refuge to the chiefs of the defeated party till they
can escape out of the country, but of taking the
whole Mexican people, those of the triumphant
as well as those of the defeated party, under our
protection and control. With this very big beam
in our own eye, it may be doubted whether we are
in exactly the most favorable condition for extract-
ing any little dust that may have confused the
diplomatic eyesight of others. It would be odd
for us to enact the part of seeming to be sym-
pathetically choked by a gnat in their throats, at the
very moment that we are putting ourselves up to
the new and extraordinary feat of swallowing a camel.The last London papers report that Mr. John
Townsend, M. P. for Greenwich, has accepted an
engagement at one of the metropolitan theaters,
at a salary of £25 a week, for fifty nights, his
object being, as we are assured, to assist in li-
quidating the claims of his creditors. What the
nature of those claims appears from his examina-
tion before the Court of Bankruptcy. It seems
that beside being an amateur player, having on
various occasions, as we are told, represented with
decided success some of Shakespeare's principal
characters in furtherance of the cause of charity,
and beside serving the borough of Greenwich as its
member of Parliament, he was an undertaker and
auctioneer. These two latter branches of business
he appears to have pursued with decent success.
At all events, on the 1st of July, 1852, he was
possessed of a capital or surplus of £269 10s. 3d.
His debts and liabilities at the time of his examina-
tion amounted to £5,901, against which securities
were held of the alleged value of £436. His
other assets amounted to £150, including cash at
banker's £26 3s. 5d., and also pawnbrokers' tickets
for silks, linen, paintings, furniture and plate,
pledged within the year past, the amount received
thereon being £58, and the value of tickets
nothing. It was his ambition to serve his
country that proved, as is so apt to be the
case, his pecuniary ruin. The first item of his
explanation of the balance against him is £1,341
for political expenses, £222 for the general ex-
penses of his return as M. P. for the borough, and
£458 for entertaining expenses, including a ban-
quet given in August, 1852, to celebrate his elec-
tion. Among the amounts due to the bankrupt's
estate is the amount of £398 for cash advanced to
Col. Sleight, to aid in the colonel's election—a debt
which does not appear to be set down as having
any particular value. But if he lent other people
money to pay their election expenses, he seems to
have got his own upon tick. In the long list of
his debts, most of them of small amount, are sums
due for election printing, for election bell-ringers,
for hire of committee-rooms, messengers, canvass-
ers, carriages at the election, election agent, pol-
lards' fees, &c. Beside being in Parliament, he
appears to have been at the same time in the law,
and in the hands of the money-lenders, having out-
standing against him law costs of £1,122, and
having paid for interest £501. He charges himself
with other losses to the amount of £1,638. During
the same period he had expended £1,636 on his
domestic and personal expenses mostly on
credit, as he appears to have been too much en-
grossed with his public duties to have had time to
give due attention to his private business as under-
taker and auctioneer. It is not stated in what
play Mr. Townsend intended to make his first appear-
ance; we suppose, however, in *A New Way to Pay Old
Debts*.It would appear from the opening speech of the
Governor of New-Zealand to the fifth General As-
sembly, or Parliament of that Island, that in ad-
dition to the new gold exported from Fraser River,
New-Zealand may also furnish a further supply.
He refers to the discovery of a new gold field in
the province of Nelson (the southern port of the
northern main island), as an event of importance.
Taken in connection with the known existence of
gold in the province of Auckland (the northern
port of the same island), and with the recent dis-
covery of auriferous indications in the province
of Otago (at the southern extremity of the
southern main island), he thinks there is reason-
able ground for anticipating that the material in-
terests of the colony will receive a powerful stimu-
lus from these new sources of wealth. It would
seem, indeed, as if gold digging had already be-
come a business in the Island, as the Governor
promises to submit measures for maintaining law
and order among those who may resort to the gold
fields.There is a very strong physical resemblance be-
tween the islands of New Zealand and those of
Japan. Both consist of a mass of interior moun-
tains, with a narrow margin along the coasts of
level and fertile lands. Both are evidently of vol-
canic origin, and as Japan has always been famous
for its gold diggings, it is not unreasonable to expect
that New Zealand may become so.Mr. Dan Sickles, having completed the demoli-
tion of Fernando Wood, has now to turn his at-
tention to the minor job of securing his own re-
election. He will find his way back to the Capitol
beset with many impediments—more